

N441 Adult Health 3
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jessica Warren
Assessment Name: **RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023**
Semester: Fall 2024

Individual Performance Profile

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ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 79.2% TIME SPENT 01:04:49	Individual Name: Jessica A Warren Student Number: 7565966 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 11/18/2024 # of Points: 141	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 11/19/2024 Time spent: 02:07:37 Review
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PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 2	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 84	Program 83

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Cancer Treatment Options

Topic: Nursing care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Properly dispose of all patient waste as radioactive material.
- Limit the time spent near the patient and maintain a safe distance (usually 6 feet) to minimize radiation exposure.
- Place the patient in a private room with a "radiation caution" sign clearly posted on the door.

Subcategory: Head Injury

Topic: Making Room Assignments for a Group of clients

- Close monitoring of the client's vital signs and neurological status will allow early reporting of changes in the GCS score, an increase in the blood pressure, and an alteration in respiratory pattern and effort.
- Care should include professionals from other disciplines as indicated. This may include physical, occupational, recreational, and/or speech therapists due to neurological deficits that may occur secondary to the area of the brain damaged.
- Social services should be contacted to provide links to social service agencies and schools.

Subcategory: HIV/AIDS

Topic: Teaching Home Care

- Avoid cleaning cat litter boxes
- Encourage client to avoid raw foods
- Encourage client to bath daily using antimicrobial soap

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Cardiovascular and Hematologic Disorders

Topic: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Cardiovascular Disease

- Avoid fatty meats, full-fat dairy products, fried foods, processed foods with added hydrogenated oils
- Include whole grains like brown rice, quinoa, oats, whole wheat bread, and plenty of fruits and vegetables with high fiber content.
- Restrict salt intake significantly by avoiding processed foods, canned goods, and adding minimal salt

to meals.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Delirium and Dementia

Topic: Teaching the Family of a Client

- Speak to client using a calm voice
- Consider the use of calming music in the client's environment
- Educate caregivers about illness, methods of care, medications, and adaptation of the home environment.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Stroke

Topic: Evaluating Client's Mobility with Use of Quad Cane

- Educate the client to properly position the cane on the stronger side of their body
- Educate the client to step through with the weaker leg
- Educate the client to maintain a steady rhythm while walking.

Subcategory: Cancer Treatment Options

Topic: Planning Teaching for Client Who Has Mucositis

- The nurse should encourage use of Difflam mouthwash and ensure it is being used effectively
- Refer to dietician if not already involved and discuss nasal gastric tube insertion, particularly if mouth integrity is likely to worsen.
- The nurse should consider patient Controlled Analgesia

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction

Topic: Caring for a Client Who is Receiving Medication Through a PCA Device

- Explain how the PCA device works, including the button to press for medication delivery and the lock-out feature preventing overdosing
- Teach the client to only press the button when experiencing pain.
- Emphasize the importance of reporting any side effects like nausea, dizziness, or excessive drowsiness

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diabetes Mellitus Management

Topic: Evaluating Glycemic Control

- CGM is most effective for patients with type 1 diabetes and some patients with type 2 diabetes.
- BGM can provide feedback on how food, activity, and medication affect glycemic control.
- Fructosamine and glycated albumin are sometimes used when HbA1c is inaccurate. These tests measure average glucose levels over the previous 2–3 weeks.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Reproductive Disorders

Topic: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes

- Genital herpes can cause sores and unusual discharge, pelvic pain, and pain while urinating.
- Genital herpes is spread through direct skin-to-skin contact with an infected partner, including vaginal, anal, or oral sex, or genital-to-genital rubbing.
- Use condoms the right way every time you have sex

Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction

Topic: Priority Intervention for Acute Angina

- Administer oxygen, aspirin, and nitroglycerin to improve blood flow to the heart.
- Administer a beta-blocker to decrease the heart's energy demand by lowering blood pressure and heart rate
- Place the patient on bed rest with continuous telemetry monitoring and check their vitals.

Subcategory: Spinal Cord Injury

Topic: Actions to take for Autonomic Dysreflexia

- Have the person sit up or elevate their head as much as possible.
- Remove any tight clothing or constrictive devices, like belts or abdominal binders.

- Bladder issues are a common cause of AD. Check for a blocked urinary catheter, and if needed, catheterize their bladder

Subcategory: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Topic: Caring for a Client Who Has Emphysema

- Staying hydrated can help reduce symptoms and clear mucus.
- Quitting smoking is the most important intervention for emphysema treatment.
- Cardio exercises can help strengthen respiratory muscles and may help with quitting smoking

Subcategory: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis

Topic: Indications of Peritonitis

- Severe abdominal pain that worsens with movement
- Inability to pass gas or have a bowel movement
- Decreased urine output

Subcategory: Burns

Topic: Expected Findings Following Full-Thickness Burns

- Skin appearance can vary from waxy white to leathery gray to charred and black.
- The skin is dry and inelastic and does not blanch with pressure.
- Hairs can easily be pulled from hair follicles.

Subcategory: Asthma

Topic: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Airflow obstruction can be caused by airway edema, mucus secretion, and other factors
- The airways become more responsive to stimuli, such as allergens, infections, and irritants.
- If asthma remains untreated, inflammation can cause structural changes in the airways, such as thickening of the airway smooth muscle. This can further obstruct airflow.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus

Topic: Identifying Manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis or Hyperglycemic-Hyperosmolar State

- Polyuria and polydipsia
- Mental status changes
- Nausea and vomiting

Topic: Prescriptions for a Client Experiencing DKA

- A short-acting or rapid-acting insulin, such as insulin aspart, insulin glulisine, or insulin lispro, to correct hyperglycemia
- Electrolyte supplements such as potassium chloride, to replace potassium
- Alkalinizing agents such as sodium bicarbonate, to treat decompensated acidosis that threatens the patient's life

Topic: Evaluating a Client Who Is Experiencing DKA

- Physical examination
- Laboratory tests
- Blood cultures for suspected infections

Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction

Topic: Actions to Take for Client Experiencing Myocardial Infarction

- Aspirin 160 to 325 mg orally
- Sublingual nitroglycerin, unless the patient has a systolic arterial pressure less than 90 mm Hg or a heart rate less than 50 or greater than 100 beats per minute
- Oxygen by nasal prongs

Topic: Planning Care for a Client

- Sublingual nitroglycerin, unless the patient has a systolic arterial pressure less than 90 mm Hg or a heart rate less than 50 or greater than 100 beats per minute
- Provide supplemental oxygen if necessary to maintain oxygen saturation above 94%
- Perform continuous ECG monitoring to identify arrhythmias and monitor myocardial ischemia

Subcategory: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema

Topic: Monitoring Changes in Client Status

- Daily weight monitoring to track fluid retention
- Assess for jugular venous distention
- Monitor intake and output to evaluate fluid balance

Topic: Caring for a Client Who Has Heart Failure

- Relieving fluid overload symptoms.
- Relieving symptoms of anxiety and fatigue.
- Promoting physical activity.